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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

Gen. Hooker has left Washington City for Cincinnati.

Gold in New York yesterday opened at 200, and closed at 190¾.

The rebel General Longstreet has reported for duty, and will resume his command with Early.

The War Department has decided that a drafted man after he has been accepted and in camp may furnish a substitute.

A rebel dispatch announces that one hundred and fifty boxes of clothing and stores for our prisoners have arrived in Charleston from the New York Sanitary Commission.

In consequence of the unavoidable delay in printing and numbering the money order blanks, the system cannot be put in operation before the middle of October.

The pay of our soldiers now in rebel prisons may be obtained by their wives, by forwarding a letter, with their proper vouchers, to the pay department at Washington.

Mayor Gunther, of New York, has vetoed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen to illuminate the streets in honor of our victories.

It is said that Admiral Farragut is to be transferred to the Atlantic Blockading service, and that Admiral Lee is to take his place in the Gulf.

Pilot Knob has been evacuated by General Ewing, after blowing up the fort. In their attack on the fort, the rebels lost 1,500 in killed and wounded. General Ewing's command are safe.

The capture of a train at Centralia, by the notorious guerilla Anderson, resulted in a massacre second only in this rebellion to that at at Lawrence. Soldiers on their way home were brutally butchered.

On to Richmond!

GRANT has made a bold, and, it is to be hoped, final push for Richmond. It appears to have been a sudden flank movement by the right, on the north side of the James river. The bulk of LEE's army was still guarding the Weldon road, full twenty-five miles distant.

SHERIDAN is still chasing EARLY up the Valley, in the full tide of triumph.

The Question Settled.

Whoever saw the immense turn-out yesterday, and the spirit manifested—a spirit which the fury of an equinoxial tempest could not daunt—must be entirely satisfied what will be the result on election day. A fair day would have insured a finer procession perhaps and a much greater degree of comfort, but a day like yesterday proves the real spirit of the people. The test was valuable, for it proved what is going to happen. The whole of it was genuine, with not a particle of fiction about it. It settles the question as to what Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania will do. We know now, if we did not before, that Old Allegheny will give a larger majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSTON than she ever gave since she commenced voting.

Fair Weather Patriots.

The Union men of Western Pennsylvania are no fair weather patriots. They clearly demonstrated that fact yesterday. "Rain or shine, fair or foul, we will do our duty," is their motto, and nobly do they live up to it. Nowhere else do you find men coming up to the work as they do. Having enlisted for the war, they ask not for exemption from anything in the line of duty.. Like veterans they can be depended upon on the day of trial. If Democrats ponder not well what they saw yesterday, they cannot claim to be wise politicians.

"The Union as it Was."

Since the war commenced no single expression has been used so much and so little understood as The Union as it Was. On the one hand Copperheads use it as a deception—as a mere political rallying cry; while on the other Union men, the loyal people of the land, employ it to signify their holy purpose in the prosecution of the war. The restoration of the Union, the Union as it was, is a glorious purpose, and to its attainment have been devoted the mighty energies of the patriotic North. But still upon reflection it must be plain to the man of judgment that we can never restore the Union to the same condition it was in when the rebellion burst upon the country—there is that in the contest which forbids it. What are we to understand by the expression as variously employed by the Union and Copperhead parties?

We mean that all the States and all the Territories in the United States shall be brought back to their allegiance to the Federal Government, that all the good in our political system shall be restored, and all the evil forever destroyed. No proposition can be more simple than this. By the evil that we seek to destroy we mean that which caused the South to attempt the overthrow of the Government, and which if allowed to remain would only rankle in the minds and hearts of the people and endanger us or our posterity in another fearful civil strife. In other words, we mean that Slavery—our national sin and curse—shall no longer pollute the land. A horrible sin in itself, it has brought upon us as a people and even as individuals the punishment of sin, and God in His vengeance is calling us to do away our iniquity.

Slavery is not essential to the restoration of the Union as it was. If without Slavery the Union cannot be the same after the war that it was before it, then the Union as it was before the war was not what it was when established by our forefathers. When the Government was established, all the States but one recognized Slavery; but soon after some of the States, under the conviction that Slavery was an evil only tolerated to be got rid of as soon as possible, abolished it. By so doing the character of the Union was not changed in a single feature. Now, we hold it to be as plain as can be, that as the abolition of Slavery years ago in some of the States wrought no change in the Union, its abolition in the remaining States can produce no other result. As the Union never was dependent upon Slavery, it cannot be so now, and when we talk of restoring the Union as it was, we are not bound to restore Slavery with it. The question admits of no argument. Reason settles it. The Union party are in good faith demanding the restoration of the Union and the destruction of Slavery.

How is it with the Copperheads? They claim that the old Union cannot be restored without saving slavery—that slavery is essential to the Union. The claim is a pernicious pretext and made to embarrass the Government. They affect to believe that slavery is the only obstacle in the way of peace, and that a Convention of the States is all that is needed to settle the question and to bring the South back on the basis of slavery. It is extremely unfortunate for them that we have testimony on this point from the heart and brains of the rebellion—JEFF. DAVIS. He said to Colonel JAQUES that the South was not fighting for slavery, but for independence. This certainly should settle the question without further argument. According to the arch rebel the South care nothing about slavery, and we can see no good reason why the Copperheads should be more interested in it than their friends on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line.

The truth is the Copperheads employ this argument to prove that the war has been prostituted to other purposes than that for which it was originally prosecuted—that the war is no longer for the re-establishment of the Constitution and the laws, but for the abolition of slavery. This is basely untrue. There is no strife about slavery, as JEFF. DAVIS himself concedes the question. As the Southern people care nothing about it, slavery is practically destroyed. Prominent Democrats, even some of those of the Copperhead faith, have admitted this to be true. Slavery being practically destroyed why does not the war cease if that be the only object of the Government in prosecuting it?

JEFF. DAVIS tells us it is because the South will have either independence or annihilation. It is the South who keep up the war, not the North. We have no power in honor to stop it in any other way than by fighting it out. We can never consent to the disentegration of the Union. It is too dear to us. Our forefathers suffered too much to establish it—we have suffered too much to maintain it. As long as the South wages war against the Union, so long must we accept the dread wager. The South by ceasing the unequal contest can bring about peace, and that right speedily. If they persist in their rebellion until they are vanquished they must not complain of their losses.

The loyal men of the land are determined there shall remain no longer in the country the paradoxical right to do wrong. Slavery being the greatest wrong of this civilized age, we are determined that it shall go down with the rebellion. But still we will have the Union as it was, only purer, better, stronger and happier by passing through the furnace of affliction.

IT IS an established fact that when LEE's soldiers heard of the nomination of McCLELLAN they shouted for joy. When they received the Chicago Platform, they were wild over the good news. Now will any loyal man give us the true reason why the rebels thus rejoiced and at the same time say he is going to vote for McCLELLAN, without blushing with shame?

Coming Down.

Everything is coming down. Gold is coming down; wool is coming down; cotton is coming down; coal is coming down; dry-goods are coming down; opposition to the Union is coming down. What has brought about this wonderful change? It is not because of lack of patriotism in the North that it did not sooner occur; but because the time had not yet arrived. Sheridan, under Grant, conquered Early in the valley of the Shenandoah—just after his army had successfully invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, and he had harvested the rich crops of the Shenandoah Valley. God gave victory to our arms, because engaged in a righteous cause—in the perpetuation of the only great Democratic Government in the world. True, glorious, patriotic, noble, independent, mountain-begirt, lake-mirrored Switzerland stands like a monument of time, reared amid regal ruins and national desolations, the relict of the triumph of a determined and a free people; but as our continent is migtier, so are the magnitude of our conflicts and their results on the commerce of the world. Home commerce will of course be immediately effected—foreign commerce remotely. Faith in the stability of our Government is the result of victory to our armies. A united North for a vigorous prosecution of peace, both by bayonet and ballot, is that which commands respect at home and abroad.

Jewish Festivals.

On Saturday next will commence the Jewish new year, being the first day of the month of Tishri. Its observance as a holy day is found in Numbers, xxix, 1, and is considered among all Israelites as a very serious time, and is strictly observed in every quarter of the globe.

On the tenth day of the same month occurs the great "Day of Atonement," as commanded in Holy Writ, "and it shall be to you an everlasting law. In the seventh month, on the tenth day of the month, ye shall afflict yourselves *(by fasting)* and do no manner of work thereon." (Leviticus xvi, 29-30.) This is the holiest of days. It is founded upon two premises: The WEAKNESS and the POWER of man; upon sinfulness, to which every man, in the course of the year, becomes more or less subject; and upon his god-like higher nature, by means of which he is enabled to arrive at the consciousness of his short-comings, and through his own strength elevate, purify, and free himself from the evil state. This day is characterized by total abstinence from all food, and from worldly occupations and physical enjoyments on one hand, and on the other increased devotional exercises and profoundly fervent prayer.

On the fifteenth day of the same month happens the festival of "Tabernacles." In the Holy Bible it is ordained "ye shall dwell in booths seven days, that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God." (Lev. xxiii; 42: 43.) This day is celebrated in remembrance of the miraculous preservation of the Israelites, during the forty years of their wanderings and privations in the wilderness, when His bounty fed them with celestial bread sent the birds of the air to nourish them, allowed the hard rock to be cleft, that fresh water might yield their streams to quench the burning thirst of fevered lips. It was the same heavenly will that had shielded their helplessness, when they were flying from irate pursuers, and made a column of cloud appear by day to shroud them, and from danger, a pillar of fire glowing by night, and illumine the surrounding darkness, it was the same invincible hand that fought and won their battles among idolatrous nations, causing the Israelites to be victorious over every enemy. And it is the recollection of all these mercies which gives additional solemnity to these days in the judgment of all Israelites. In the times of Moses and his successors, this "Feast of Tabernacles" was one of gratitude and rejoicing, not merely for the great historical and national blessings, that saved and protected their forefathers during their long pilgrimage to the new home of promise, but also for the gifts of God's beneficence vouchsafed, in such rich abundance, to all his children during Spring, Summer and Autumn. The festival was observed from the fifteenth day of the month of Tishri, ere the season changed for Winter, and in joyful acknowledgment of the treasures reaped at the close of the agricultural year when the labors of the husbandman were concluded, when the orchards and vineyards, as well as the corn-fields, had given up their produce to persevering exertions, and when those who had tilled the ground were both rewarded for their work and relieved of its fatigues. Every seventh year, when the land also was allowed to rest, the law was read publicly in the Assembly of the people, and the paramount duty thus inculcated was thankfulness, which is, indeed, the fountain of the purest and deepest religious feeling. Though centuries have have rolled by since the days of their great Prophet, the Jews have had to go through all the fiery ordeals of persecution, torture, and inquisitorial fanaticism, yet these commandments, transmitted by their ancestors, are still considered as binding upon them, notwithstanding the manifold changes so constantly and so rapidly carried on around them. Thus a people who have outlived mighty nations, still preserve their laws. Romans, Greeks, Persians, where are they now? Goths, Huns, Vandals are all gone; meanwhile the Israelites exist, though scattered throughout every known region of the globe. C.

MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER received orders at a late hour on Monday night to report immediately to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty. The General accordingly left New York on Wednesday morning, and arrived in Washington last evening. The exact nature or field of the General's future action is not yet known. The public, however, will be delighted to know that such a gallant leader is soon again to be in the saddle, aiding to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. The General's brief period of retirement has been a season of much-needed rest and social enjoyment, and he returns with a renewed zest for vigorous service.

"Every defeat of Lincoln's forces," says the Richmond *Examiner*, "inures to the advantage of McClellan." Let some good Union man clip this paragraph, and send it to his War Democrat friends.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Exchange of Naval Prisoners.

Prisoners Received in Richmond.

General Hooker's New Command.

A Mississippi Brigade of Boys.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 29.

The cartel for the exchange of naval prisoners provides for all on each side, the rebels to give army prisoners for the excess in our hands, as well as for Admiral Buchanan and others for whom they have none of equal rank. The first installment comprising forty officers and about one hundred and fifty men, leaves Boston to-night or to-morrow morning. The first understanding was that they should be sent to Port Royal, but the order may be changed at the moment of sailing. Besides these, we have less than two hundred more.

A note of Tuesday last, from City Point, says: "The news to-day of the abrogation by the War Department of the order requiring officers, as a condition of promotion, to be mustered in for three years from date of last commission, is received with great satisfaction, and the effect of the repeal will be to keep many experienced officers in the service, who otherwise would have resigned."

Parties who speculate in gold and peace commissioners, have been unusually noisy and busy to-day.

The *Examiner* says that the number of prisoners received in Richmond, from May 1st to September 1st was 1,986, and that this does not include those taken from Hunter in the Valley campaign or from Grant at Petersburg before he took the Weldon Railroad. The *Whig* asserts that Gilmore and Jaques left Richmond without paying their hotel bill, and that it has just been paid by the Rebel Secretary of War.

North Carolina papers assert that the mountains of that State are full of tories, and report that a band of seventy-five made a descent upon Mitchell county on the 14th and shot two men and captured and carried off twenty-five members of home guards, several citizens, ten negroes and a large number of horses and mules, and were evidently moving to escape the Yankee lines.

Beauregard was at Greensboro, N.C., on the 16th, and made a short and cheerful speech.

General Hunter left the city to-day on the train for Baltimore. Time will prove the faith of the report, which, says he, is simply assigned to the command of the State of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Officers of his staff are for something more than routine duties in such department's.

Paymaster General Andrews is still sick at Baltimore, and has been worse during the last two days, though his life is not yet despaired of. Major John H. Eaton is acting in his place.

A Mississippi paper of the 16th says Governor Clark of that State is going to raise for six months' service a brigade of three thousand boys from fifteen to eighteen years old.

A letter in a Mobile paper of the 19th says: The North and South Alabama Railroad has just bought one hundred thousand dollars worth of railway stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, giving its bonds in payment.

Sheridan Marching On.

Capture of Staunton.

Our Forces at Waynesboro.

Virginia Central Road Being Destroyed.

Efforts to Drive Sherman from Atlanta.

The Threatened Attack on Pulaski.

Voluntary Enlistments Urged.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, September 29.

MAJ. GEN. DIX:—A dispatch received from Gen. Grant gives a telegram published in yesterday's Richmond *Whig*, dated at Charlottesville, which says that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 a. m.; that our forces were also at Waynesboro; that no damage has been done up to 4 p. m., but that smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad track between Christian Creek and Staunton. No direct communication has been had with General Sheridan for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerrillas that infest the country in his rear.

Dispatches to 9.40 last night have been received from Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported.

From Nashville our despatches are to 9.30 last night. The enemy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike towards Lynnsville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. General Rosseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville. One effort will be made to capture the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications.

The draft is progressing quietly in all the States, that voluntary enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments in order to reinforce Sherman, and enable one not only to hold his position but also without delay to push on his campaign.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM RICHMOND.

More Rebel Bragging.

Davis' Movements in Georgia.

VARIOUS REBEL REPORTS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.

Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items: On Saturday afternoon heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Harrisonburg. Gen. Early reached Keeltown at 10 o'clock yesterday. Opinions are divided whether he will make a stand there or fall further back. There is considerable excitement among the citizens of Staunton, and many are leaving. The rebel sick and wounded and the Government stores have been moved to a place of safety. Sheridan may take Staunton, but its capture will avail him nothing. The Valley since the war began changes face ground. Sheridan has severed the other end of the course and if he don't pull up of his own accord, he will be pulled up.

From Culpepper we hear that there is no enemy in that country except a small body of cavalry that recently burned a bridge at Rapidan Station.

President Davis arrived at Macon, Ga., on the 22d inst., and made a speech there. He is going to Hood's army. No movements of any consequence by the enemy are reported up to the last accounts. The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has been completed. "It was reported yesterday that Hood's army was in Sherman's rear, between him and Chattanooga.

A large force of mounted Yankees are collecting at Pound Gap, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia salt works. This we presume is the same force that was at Lexington, Ky., two weeks ago. They number about $12,000.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHERIDAN.

Farragut on an Important Naval Affair.

Important to Drafted Men,

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After a careful inquiry it cannot be ascertained that any important is attached in official circles to the rumored peace propositions from Georgia.

Democratic Torchlight Procession.

BURLINGTON, N. J., September 29.

The Democrats have had a torchlight procession here to-night. An enthusiastic meeting was held in front of the Club Room, at which speeches were made by Hon. A. Browning, Dr. S. Kelton, David Naar, Esq., and others. A large number of houses were illuminated.

THE TIME HAS COME!

GRANT STRIKES FOR RICHMOND

A BOLD MOVE.

FIRST LINE OF WORKS CARRIED.

15 GUNS AND 300 PRISONERS.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.

General Ord's corps advanced this morning and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of entrenchments below Chapin's farm, with some fifteen pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred prisoners.

General Ord was wounded in the leg, though not dangerously. Gen. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market road and entrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few.

General Ord is now marching on towards Richmond. He left Gen. Birney where the Mill road intercepts the New Market and Richmond roads.

The whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far. U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.

The Missouri Invasion.

The Attack on Pilot Knob.

Rebels Disastrously Repulsed.

Marmaduke's Loss 1,500 Men.

Safety of Gen. Ewing and Command.

Massacre at Centralia.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.

Captain Gavin, Assistant Quartermaster of this District, who left Pilot Knob Thursday morning with the train of commissary stores sent away by General Ewing, furnishes some information relative to the situation in the Southeast. The Fort at Pilot Knob is strong built, and mounts four 62-pounders and six field pieces, but they are ineffective against artillery firing from the mountain. It was believed at headquarters last night, that yesterday would settle the enemy's fate. Information from that quarter is looked for with painful anxiety. The rebels lost fifty killed in their attack on Mineral Point on Tuesday night.

Prices' headquarters were at Fredericktown, Tuesday. Generals Fagin, Marmaduke, Cabell, Shelby, and, Cols. Williams, Gordon Cummings and others are his subordinates. He has but few infantry, which guard a long wagon train, which has been sent from Greenville to Mower. The raid on Potosi Tuesday was by a scouting party who had robbed all the stores and conscripted several citizens. The railroad below Big river has been abandoned, and the rebels are reported to have torn a considerable portion of it up. A portion of the rebels have gone to Ironton, Arcadia, and Shepherd Mt., and it is likely will next be heard from on the Southwest Branch railroad, cutting the communications between here and Rolla. A large number of veterans arrived here yesterday, and several regiments of Illinois 100 day men have been ordered here.

The particulars of the affair at Centralia have been received. Thirty-four soldiers most of them discharged volunteers, while returning home from Atlanta, were shot in cold blood, and their bodies mutilated by Anderson, Quantrell, express agent at Centralia, was also murdered, and three citizens on the train wounded, left and burnt up with the train which was fired and started off at full speed. About an hour after the guerillas left, Maj. Johnson with about one hundred and fifty militia, arrived at Centralia, and pursued and were ambushed at about three miles out, and 96 of their number including Maj. Johnson had been killed. The militia were all raw and badly armed. The guerillas were under command of Capt. Anderson. This is the most atrocious affair since the massacre at Lawrence.

Second Dispatch.

The following dispatch has been received at headquarters by mail from Capt. Hills, Gen. Ewing's Adjutant: At daylight our outposts at Ironton were attacked and forced back to within half a mile of the main body. A desperate effort to get possession of Shephard's Mountain, and at 2 o'clock P. M. succeeded in driving the rebels off. The Iowa Iinto the rifle pits, and getting two six-pounder guns in position on the mountain. The three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with dismounted cavalry. The south front was threatened by four lines of cavalry, extending across the valley, between Ironton and Ironton, commanded by General Marmaduke, with a column passed around the base of Shephard's Mountain and formed at the South. General Ewing, with his staff, charged the cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob. The rebel troops thus disposed, a signal of two guns were fired from the fort, in answer to which they moved on our works. They came up in fine style to the ditches but went back to the mountain in indecent haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded on the field, including Col. Shanklin. No direct communication has been had with General Sherican for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerrillas that infest the country in his rear.

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Late Southern News.

Union Surgeons and Chaplains Released.

Stores for Our Soldiers in Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28.

Richmond papers of the 25th contain the following:—CHARLESTON, Sept. 23—Truce communications took place in the harbor to-day. Eighteen Yankee surgeons and chaplains were released by us. A number of women and children were sent on board the Yankee truce steamer. A clergyman and five soldiers came into our lines this morning. Stores and clothing to the amount of 150 boxes, from the New York Sanitary Commission for Yankee prisoners in our hands, were received and brought to the city. Our returned prisoners report a recent increase of troops at Hilton Head, from New York. On the 1st of October an exchange of naval prisoners will take place in the harbor. Four hundred more Confederate prisoners have been placed in the prison on Morris Island. The steamer California arrived from New York to-day, via Washington, D. C.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

Examination of Dodd, the Indiana Traitor—The Rebel Plot in the North—Another Link in the Chain of Treason—Plan to Assassinate a Government Detective—What Had Been Done With the New Haud Grenades, &c.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated September 27th, has the following:—The Commission for the trial of Dodd resumed business this afternoon, Brig. Gen. Colgrove, presiding. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government was commenced.

Felix G. Stidger testified that he was sent by the authorities to learn particulars of the Sons of Liberty. Dr. Bowles gave him the first information. He was initiated into the Order about the middle of June, and was instructed in the third degree by Harrison, the Grand Secretary. He met Dodd in the office of Bingham, the editor of the *Sentinel*. He had a letter of introduction from Judge Bullitt to Dodd, which letter was produced in court. Dodd told the witness then that Coffin, a Government detective, was in Indianapolis. Dodd, Harrison, Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphreys and R. J. Gatling were connected in this matter. The Sons of Liberty was a military organization, and in it Coffin's murder was decided upon.

Coffin was expected to be at Hamilton, Ohio, at the meeting when Valandigham returned, and was to be assassinated there. Bowles was asked who'd go there with him to do the job. McBride, of Evansville, volunteered, and Dodd, the witness, Bowles, and Milligan went to Hamilton, but Coffin was not there.

Two meetings were held on that day. At the evening meeting it was expected that a definite time would be set for the uprising and also to seize the arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and release and arm the rebel prisoners with the arms taken from the arsenals.

The number of Sons of Liberty was called to be 25 000 in Indiana, Illinois was counted in for a large number, and Missouri was almost unanimous. Ohio was counted on as doubtful.

He saw Bowles at Louisville. He was there experimenting with R. C. Bocking in making hand grenades and Greek fire to be used in destroying property. Bocking told Bowles he said it had destroyed the Government warehouse at Louisville, and Government property at Indianapolis. The witness during the Chicago Convention they should seize the depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, also the arsenals, arms, prisoners, and mount them with the arms which they found. The date was not definitely fixed, as they were divided in regard to waiting for the rebel army to co-operate with them.

A month or two before it was agreed to go ahead on the 15th or 18th of August. The design of the movement was to carry a portion of the South-ern into the South-ern Confederacy.

The constitution, rituals, &c., of the order and roll of members in Indianapolis found in Dodd's office was exhibited to witness and pronounced genuine.

ANOTHER WAR DEMOCRAT SPEAKS.

A Telling Speech by General Dix.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 27th inst. says:

"It was soon noised abroad last evening that Gen. Dix was in the city, and a crowd collected at the West House, and on Columbus avenue, in front of it. The Union band of Sandusky repaired to the house and played several airs, when the General, which was by this time very large, began calling for 'Dix,' 'Dix,' when he came upon the balcony of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd by Capt. Stelner as the man who early in the war uttered that noble sentiment—'If any man dares pull down the American flag shoot him on the spot.'

"He responded briefly to the hearty cheers, and briefly addressed the people, saying:

"'Fellow-Citizens: I am very thankful to you for the honor you have done me. As I arrived in the city I was told I could not attend to business, and shall depart at an early hour in the morning. I know you will excuse me if I limit my remarks, but I had to make the acknowledgement of your kindness and courtesy.

"'I will say one word, however, on the subject which lies nearest the heart of every loyal man—I mean the rebellion. It has been my conviction from the beginning that we can have no honorable peace until the insurgent armies are defeated and the leaders of the rebellion expelled from the country. (Loud cheers.) I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead directly or indirectly to a recognition of the insurgent states; and when I say this I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which that recognition is the basis.' (Renewed cheering and applause.) No, fellow-citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall preserve the Union and the Constitution, lies in a steady, persistent and unrelenting prosecution of the war (great applause) and I believe the judgment of every right thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction.

"With these few remarks, and renewing the expression of my thanks for your kindness, I bid you all good-night."

Political.

An influential and prominent Copperhead leader was recently overheard impressing upon a fellow co-patriot of Jeff Davis that "we must brag the Presidential election through." "There are times," said he, "when 'faint necessary, but we must do it this time on Little Mac."

Fort Wayne contains meaner Copperheads and more of them than any other town in Indiana. It was represented in the Copperhead State Convention by Colerick, who said there: "I know not how it may be elsewhere, but I tell you, sir, that with us a Union victory is not hailed with demonstrations of joy, but is received with any striking manifestations of sorrow."

There is hardly such a thing as a McClellan or peace party in Iowa. If there is, it dare not show its head, and will not. If the loyal men had anything to fight there would be heavy and repeated blows delivered, but they have not, and will not.

A Union Soldiers' Campaign Club has commenced organizing in Philadelphia. It already numbers about two thousand men, all veterans. Most of them have lost legs or arms. They will have a parade on Saturday next. Not a single one-legged soldier in America will vote for McClellan.

The following, from the Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th, is a succinct statement of the rebel relation to our political canvass:—"If we hold our own and prevent further military successes on the part of our foe, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and our independence."

Gen. Sheridan made a speech on Thursday last to a large number of Breckinridge Democrats at Fisher's Hill, in the Shenandoah Valley, in favor of "the immediate cessation of hostilities." In their haste to escape from Phil's unanswerable arguments, some five thousand were arrested, and a large number seriously injured.

A smile of serene content passed over the face of a Peace man at Zanesville, when he heard Ben Wade say historically: "After a year and a half of battles, McClellan, and his staff, and all their horses, came out as sleek, as fat and fair as they went in. Not one had blood drawn on him. And he was the young Napoleon!"

We regret to state that the well-known General Geo. B. McClellan, so seriously wounded by General Sheridan during his recent arbitrary assault upon Messrs. Early, Rhodes, and other of our Southern brethren in the Shenandoah Valley, is not expected to recover. His friends in the city are hopeful of his condition, and the most experienced physicians do not think he will live beyond November.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden is up for Congress in Brooklyn, New York. If Moses F. Odell is nominated by the Democracy Mr. C. will have "a hard row to hoe," unless the War Democracy act consistently for once. Odell has always sympathized with the war spirit at home, and voted against it in Congress.

Andrew Johnson said, last year, in Baltimore, "When you hear a man talking about his constitutional rights, *spot* him—he's a traitor."

Justice D——, of Troy, N. Y., is pretty well known by Democrats as a "sound" member of the party. The Justice is also a dry joker, and occasionally gets off a good political hit. Here is one: Another Democrat said to him last week, "Well Justice, I'm afraid we're gone up on McClellan; it looks as if the Republicans were going to carry things their own way this election." "Yes," replied his honor, "it does look rather bad—that's a fact but there is one consolation—if they do have the Administration, *we can persecute 'em for another four years!*" Go in, Justice—"persecute" away!

THE POSTAL MONEY SYSTEM.

Pay of Union Prisoners.

Transfer of Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON, September 29.

In consequence of the unavoidable delay in printing and numbering the money order blanks, the system cannot be put into operation before the middle of next month.

The time for receiving proposals for the mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil has been extended until the afternoon of the 10th of October.

It may not be generally known that the pay due to rebel soldiers in Southern prisons can be obtained by their wives on presentation by letter of proper vouchers, to the Pay Department in this city.

It is believed that Admiral Farragut will be immediately transferred from the command of the Western Gulf to the North Atlantic blockading service, and that Admiral Lee will take command of the fleet in Mobile bay.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29th, 1864.

Large contributions are being made for sufferers by the famine in the Southern Counties. Dates from Valparaiso to August 27th announce the loss of the British bark Thebes, bound for Callao with merchandise. The market for flour and wheat exhibits much firmness, the export demand falling off. Arrived—Pacific mail steamer, Golden Age, with mail and passengers. Left New York 24. The U. S. gunboat Wateree was at Panama, bound hither. The barks Sophie and Helen, for Hong Kong, takes one hundred thousand dollars, Greenbacks down to 50 cents.

General Hooker Gone West.

Rebel Longstreet Reported for Duty.

NEW YORK, September 29.

The *Post's* Washington special says:—Gen. Hooker left here for Cincinnati this morning. The reported capture of Stanton by Sheridan is confirmed.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 26th says:—"Longstreet has reported for duty, and comes back most opportunely to rectify affairs in the valley."

Arrival from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 29.

The steamer Bremen, from Bremen via Southampton, is signalled and will be up about nine o'clock. Her news is anticipated.

Synod of Western Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial.

We are just returned from a flying trip to Erie, over the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. This road passes through a charming country, and of course is destined to be the popular route to Buffalo, the Falls, Western New York, and the Canadas. Passengers now go to Erie without change of cars, making immediate connection there with the Lake Shore express train for the East.

Many a picturesque spot may be seen along this newly opened line of travel. There is none of the ruggedness and grandeur of great mountains, but gentle undulations and nooks and dells and wild ravines and woodlands, make varied and charming and ever-changing views, that one with an eye to beauty delights to look upon. Just now the country is robed in gorgeous beauty. We saw some trees all ablaze with glory. Now is the time to study the Book of Nature, while "Autumn *turns the leaves.*"

Erie is quiet compared with the iron City, but it gives promise of increased activity. As the terminus of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroads it cannot fail to be a place of considerable importance. It has the noblest harbor on our Northern Lakes.

The Synod of Western Pennsylvania has just been holding its annual meeting there, and the sessions were all marked by unusual interest. Action was had upon the various benevolent causes so efficiently prosecuted by that branch of the Church with which this body is identified, and measures devised and adopted to secure a larger interest in the great work of Christian Evangelization. But the interest culminated in the adoption of the following paper prepared by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

The Committee appointed to give expression to the views of the Synod on the state of the country, respectfully report:

1st. That in profound recognition of a higher than human power as ruling in the armies of Earth as well as of Heaven, we join in heartfelt thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recent successes that have attended our arms.

2d. That we re-affirm and emphasize our Christian abhorrence of the purpose and aim and action of the leaders of this wicked and causeless rebellion.

3d. That we press upon ourselves and people the duty of a more constant prayer for a national spirit that shall be "first pure, then peaceable," for complete and final victory, for the utter overthrow and extirpation of armed treason, and for such a peace as shall please God as righteous, conducive to the best interests of humanity, and to the maintenance and ultimate triumph of the principles of the Gospel of Christ.

4th. That we deeply sympathize with those who have been called of God to climb their mountain of

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Friday, September 30, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry Store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this established, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CRAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

The Spirit of the People.

The spirit of the people was thoroughly evinced yesterday. There could not have been a better day to bring out the quality of pluck. The driving, drenching rain, could not turn them back. They acted as they felt, that the battle must go on, and be fought out; that it would be as unworthy in them to be diverted from the great work in hand, as it would be our brave men on the field to complain of or be turned back by a rain storm when the battle was raging.

We never had any reason for doubting that the Union masses of Allegheny and Western Pennsylvania were thoroughly in earnest, but high as was our estimate of their patriotic devotion to the country, we had not done them full justice. The way they turned out yesterday, under circumstances that seemed to have combined to test their courage and devotion, proved everything in favor of their zeal, determination, and self-sacrificing spirit. It proved that they were animated with the same spirit that carries their sons and brothers into the deadly breach, that nerves them to endure all the hardships, brave all the perils of the march and battle field. It proved that while our soldiers are fighting out the military business in hand, the civil battles for the Union and Freedom will be surely won. Glorious old Allegheny and her sister counties! We knew they can be relied on!

You Must be Assessed Before Voting.

Both under the old law and recent amendments, assessments are essential as qualifications for voters. The election law has been published in this journal fully, both as relates to civilians and soldiers. In the former case, there must be the payment of a tax, which must have been assessed ten days prior to the election. This tax can be collected even at the polls—but it must have been assessed and collected prior to voting.

Any friend who has a friend in the army whom he wishes to exercise the elective franchise, should call upon the Assessor of his ward, district, precinct, township or borough; have him assessed, pay a tax of ten cents; take a receipt from the Collector; forward it to his company. But two or three days remain in which this matter can be attended to, so as to reach the soldier in time.

The method of assessment, in case of the soldier, is clearly set forth and defined in the act of Assembly passed at the late extra session of the Legislature. It was published in the COMMERCIAL of Sept. 17. It is necessary that every soldier should be assessed at home, TEN DAYS before any election in the state, the nominal tax of ten cents paid the collector, and a receipt forwarded to him prior to any election to be hereafter held. If this be attended to, the soldier becomes entitled to the franchise, under the law, and if he be in rifle-pit, on reconnaissance, or detached service, so that he cannot attend the poll, he may have his vote cast by proxy, by sending his ballot in a sealed envelope, together with a statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, ward or borough, of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority to some legal voter in his district to cast his ballot for him.

Blanks for direct vote and by proxy can be had of the County Committee. There is no time to lose. The Committee may be found at Wilkins' Hall on Fourth street.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is so nearly an avowed rebel that he is openly in favor of stopping the war now by giving the rebels what they ask. He boasts that in Congress he never voted to grant a dollar or a man to carry on the war, and pledges himself hereafter, in whatever position he may be placed, to act and speak as he has heretofore acted and spoken. Let the elector remember that he cannot vote for MCCLELLAN without voting for PENDLETON. Both or neither must be voted for. Let him remember, further, that PENDLETON might come to occupy the Presidential Chair—a calamity than which a greater could scarcely be imagined.

GREAT NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—A Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, asserts that Democrats there "are in high glee over the latest intelligence received from Pennsylvania." "All the indications," continues the dispatch, "go to show an overwhelming Democratic triumph in the approaching October election." This sounds very much like the swaggering bulletins put forth by EARLY in the Shenandoah valley. The result will be very much the same.

VERY SATISFACTORY.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th said that EARLY's situation in the Valley was satisfactory because he had made a stand at Strasburg, where he would stay. Since then EARLY has been driven more than one hundred miles, which we suppose the *Examiner* will still contend is perfectly satisfactory.

Sharp Letter from Daniel S. Dickinson.

Daniel S. Dickinson sent the following letter to a Union meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, on the 13th instant:

"BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 13.

"My dear Sir: Your very kind invitation to attend and address a Union meeting in your city on the 19th, would induce me to accept, were it possibly consistent, but previous engagements will not permit. The issue forced upon the people for the contest, and just now, I am more amused over the exhibitions of our opponents, than I am concerned for Union success. The peace convention called by the peace-at, and signalized it by a pitched battle on the 4th, to secure the gratification of the war element; they made a platform for the peace men to stand on, with bayonets, muskets and swords, and epaulets and emblems of rank, and on the fragments, and yet the platform is not clear—for it is twin sisted with the Chicago platform. They plainly do not see that the Union and peace platforms cannot stand. It will be seen that the resolutions do not declare for peace, but for peace on the basis of the Union, and the Union must and will be restored, or they won't go." There seems to be a difference of opinion as to what is meant by the peace convention, by self-creation, in the 4th of July—perpetual. Let it specially reasonable its party of peacemakers and select a cough suitable to its cold. Sincerely yours,

"D. S. DICKINSON."

General Intelligence.

The eleventh annual State Fair of the Ohio State Agricultural Society was opened on Saturday. The attendance was large, and the people were still gathering.

There is a Sanitary Fair in operation at Burlington, Iowa, at which Governor Yates, of Illinois, made a speech on Friday evening last.

Six companies of the Royal Canadian Rifles, mustering over six hundred men, arrived at Windsor, on Tuesday evening, from Montreal. They bring with them four Armstrong guns, caissons, ambulance wagons, &c. These troops are reported to be sent here for the purpose of preventing any further rebel raids on our lake commerce.

A visitor to the city cemetery in Atlanta writes: In an obscure corner, I found the plot set apart for deceased Federal prisoners, and, waiting, I read upon the headboards many names of families from Maine to Nebraska, and remembering that at home in the great North, there are scores of crushed hearts who know not where their dear ones sleep, I felt that no one could do better spent than in deciphering the almost obliterated pencil marks upon the slabs. Upon none of the graves had the rebels inscribed aught to offend the tenderest sensibilities of the friends of the dead who lay there awaiting the resurrection which alone

"Can awake them to glory again."

In every instance where the name of the sleeper is unknown, the inscription is of "an unknown Yankee," as formerly, but "a federal soldier, name unknown."

The foundry and machine company at Taunton, Massachusetts, has just completed a large friction derrick, having two six-inch drums, so arranged that one will hoist while the other lowers, to be used for sinking two shafts at the Hoosac tunnel. At present only two gangs of laborers can work at a time, one at each end of the tunnel; but it is proposed to sink two shafts at points intermediate between these terminii, so that the tunnel will be divided into three short sections instead of one long one, and these sections will be all excavated at once until they meet in one.

The population of Vermont is 314,068—282,375 native and 32,743 foreign. There are 15 persons in the State over 100 years of age.

A correspondent says: "In the present high price of kerosene lamp wicks, people can make a better wick than they buy by taking cotton flannel, of which all have pieces, and folding it up three thicknesses, just wide enough to go into the lamp, and commencing the end with two stitches. The wick will burn well, and can always be easily roiled up and down."

The peach trees of Newark have been remarkably prolific this season, much to their own damage, for many of them are broken by the weight of their product.

The total expenses of Harvard College and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge are $165,000. Amherst and Dartmouth expend only $17,000 to $18,000 each.

A number of interesting Indian relics have recently been brought to light by excavation in Dorchester, Mass., near Mount Pleasant. Dr. Hebbard pronounces them Indian skulls, and says the formation of the skulls indicate great firmness and destructiveness, and many of the bones give unmistakable evidence of large frames and great strength. Several beads, knives, pine tree shillings, an arrow, and other curiosities were among the remains, which will no doubt be interesting relics.

The Chelmsford (Eng.) *Chronicle* mentions that the Great Bed of Ware was recently sold by auction, but though a great crowd assembled on the occasion, only two bids were made, one, a mere nominal bid of £10, and one of £25, made by M. H. Wilmot, who became the purchaser, but who is said to have acted as agent for Mr. Dickens, the great novelist. The sale took place at the Saracen's Head Inn, at Ware, where the Bed has long been exhibited to the curious. The Great Bed of Ware is supposed to be the largest bed ever made, or made up, as some authorities say that forty grown persons could sleep in it—or lie in it; and there is some difference between the two things, as many a poor creature has found. It is an old bed, too, for we find allusion to it in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, Act III, scene 2, where Sir Toby Belch tells Sir Andrew Aguecheek to put in his letter of challenge "as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, although the sheet were big enough for the bed of Ware in England, set 'em down." For what Mr. Dickens can want such a monstrous piece of bedroom furniture, one cannot guess. Were Brigham Young or the Sultan of Turkey the purchaser, one could understand the transaction. Byron, writing nearly fifty years since, said:

"And all (except Mahomedans) forbear
To make the nuptial couch a 'Bed of Ware.'"

But the Mormons were then in the womb of time. Poets, either Byron or Shakespeare in turn of mind, have found a comparison to the Bed of Ware in that other big bed, in which so many speed the parting guest, "and dream of wars no more"—the bed of honor.

A young married lady was placed in a critical position while bathing at Douarnenz (Finistere). She had entered a small grotto on the shore, and having remained too long admiring the natural beauties of the cavern, found, when she attempted to retire, that the tide had risen and prevented all egress. The water still continuing to rise, she was driven to the necessity of clinging to the projections of the rocks to keep her from drowning, and remained in this precarious situation, for about two hours, until the ebbing of the tide brought welcome release.

The silver from the Masonic jewels found in the ruins of the Winthrop House in Boston after the fire several months ago, was sent to the United States mint, and the entire bridge of the diamonds was blocked up for more than half an hour. Among the visitors to the mint were those of Birmingham, St. Clair township, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela borough, and the delegations of Washington, and neighboring townships, with banners and mottoes, and the usual accessories. Everywhere on the line of march up Smithfield street to Liberty, and on the route by way of Penn to the Allegheny, as published, new accessions constantly fell into ranks to swell the crowd of Freemen.

At twelve o'clock the procession was formed in the square, with the right resting on Monongahela wharf right resting on Smithfield street, as follows: The delegations from the city of Pittsburgh, and the West Ward, Allegheny, Pittsburgh Water. The delegations from Allegheny city and districts north of the rivers, on Water street, the right resting on Market, and extending along the line of Liberty Penn. The delegations from east of Pittsburg, between the rivers, on Penn street, with the right closing on Market. The delegations from nearly all the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, on the south side of the river, right resting against the end of

INSIDE OF RICHMOND.

Destitution and Gloom.

Non-Combatants Ordered to Leave.

The Last of the Rebellion.

Northern Copperheads the Hope of the Rebels.

On Monday evening, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, we had an interview with a lady who had just left Richmond, and was able to communicate the latest information from the rebel capital. The lady has resided in Richmond for a number of years, and her circle of friends and acquaintances gave her facilities for knowing what was transpiring in and around the city. About a year ago her husband came North, and she remained behind until the present time, when she rejoins him in Philadelphia. She started from Richmond with $3,000 in rebel money, and the fare and hotel charges for herself and child left her with but $5 of the same money when she reached here.

The day before she left Richmond, rumors had reached there of Early's defeat at Winchester; but it was not believed. Still the people were much depressed at the gloomy prospects for the winter, and this depression was increased by an order from the authorities advising all females and non-combatants to leave the city as soon as possible. The people have no fear that Richmond can be taken by assault. They believe it to be well defended by earthworks and men, and their present view of the situation is, that Grant dare not attack Lee and Lee dare not attack Grant. But they are apprehensive that Grant's army shall be reinforced sufficiently to enable him to take possession of the remaining railroads, and thus reduce the city to the condition of a siege, and to starve them into a surrender. It is freely admitted by all, that the loss of Richmond is the end of the rebellion, but they are determined to hold out to the last, and only fear Grant's starving process.

Lee's army is believed to be large enough for the defence of the city against assault, but they also recognize the fact that the more men they have when Grant surrounds the city, only insures his success in the effort to starve them into a surrender, hence the hesitation in bringing reinforcements from the Southwest, and the order to all non-combatants to leave the city at once. The city is one vast military camp. Every male between the ages of 12 and 70 is in uniform. These young and old men are enrolled in the militia, and must hold themselves in readiness to answer the summons to arms. They are compelled to attend drills at stated periods, and nothing is discussed but the prospect of being called into active service.

The condition of the finances of the Confederacy may be judged from the fact that the lady, when she reached Philadelphia, wore a dress which any servant here would have thrown aside with disdain, and yet it cost her $75. A pair of shoes, of poor material, cost her $125, and a pair for her child cost her $105. Wages do not bear any comparison with these exorbitant prices. Few mechanics receive more than $5 per day. This is not sufficient to supply their actual wants. The Rebel Government is endeavoring to remedy this by a system of supplies to the people. When beef is selling in the markets for one dollar and a half a pound, the Government will issue it to those who make application for one dollar a pound. In this way the people have been kept quiet, as they are told that the Government is doing all in its power to assist them.

The order advising the non-combatants is being taken advantage of, not only by those for whom the advice was intended, but also by the soldiers. The lady overtook a party of fifty rebel soldiers who had deserted the day before she left Richmond. Gen. Grant's late order, promising to send deserters North, is doing great mischief in the rebel army. Before it was issued, the rebel soldiers were under the impression that if they deserted they would be compelled to fight in the Union armies, and they argued that, if compelled to fight at all, they preferred to fight in behalf of the South. Now, that this impression has been removed, the soldiers, tired of the war, are deserting in large numbers, and the loss to the rebel army is not replaced by conscription, as that has already been carried to its full extent. All that is needed now is a steady tide of reinforcements for Grant's army.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Richmond papers confess that their people are suffering. Among other evidences to this effect is the following "appeal to the public," which appears in the advertising columns of the papers of that city:

"The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directory, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

"Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but worthy of our warmest sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons, and the poor generally, since the commencement of the war; and while they are willing to bear their full proportion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in the immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on our railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individuals or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committees to insure the distribution of the supplies prurured or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

"The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifested to them will be extended to us.

A Confederate Captain, who, after three years of service, left the Rebel ranks and came into our lines, and called upon us, says the New York *Tribune*, on Monday morning. He confirms the fact that the people of the South are utterly destitute, and most of them heartly sick of the rebellion. Lee's army, he says, was a month ago, from 65,000 to 70,000 strong, including the whole of Early's command. Lee is the only General in whom the Southern people now confide; all the others they distrust and fear. But his army is full of disaffected men, more especially the Georgians, since the fall of Atlanta, who want to go home and look after their families, now that the Union army has penetrated to the heart of the South. These men desert to our side, or walk off Southward, at every opportunity. Our correspondent says, unless there is a favorable change in the rebel prospects, such as the defeat of Grant or the election of McClellan, and the leaders count greatly upon the latter, as sure to be followed by peace and independence, the Confederate States army will soon tumble to pieces from sheer weakness and exhaustion. The hope of the enemy in McClellan's success is one-half the strength of Lee's army. Take that away, and the element now at work will surely effect a speedy overthrow of the Rebellion. Let the loyal people of the North bear this pregnant fact in mind.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS,

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,

122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the third section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 22d day of April, A. D. 1858, entitled "An act to establish a Sinking Fund for the payment of the Public Debt," it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and by said act of the General Assembly, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1859, and in the same day annually thereafter, to report and certify to the Governor the amount received under the said act, the amount of interest paid and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed and held by them; whereupon the Governor shall direct the certificates representing the same to be cancelled, and on such cancellation issue his proclamation stating the fact and the extinguishment and final discharge of so much of the principal of said debt:

AND WHEREAS, Eli Slifer, Isaac Slaker, and Henry D. Moore, ex-officio Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in obedience to the requirements of law, report and certify to me that the debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, redeemed and held by them from the seventh day of September, A. D. 1863, to the fifth day of September, A. D. 1864, amounts to the sum of $383,589 03, made up as follows:

Five per cent. Loan of the Commonwealth.....$208,588 80
Interest Certificates redeemed.....261 67

Total.....$208,850 80

Now, therefore, as required by the third section of the act of Assembly first above mentioned, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of $383,589 03 of the principal debt of this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Commonwealth the 89th.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

sep27-3t

FOR FALL TRADE,

AT

A. T. MYLER & Co.'s,

62 WOOD STREET.

A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.

Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at

LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.

Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing. se29 62 WOOD STREET.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN

McKEESPORT, September, 1863. se19-1y

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Rips and Calf Skins.

F. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. ce3-1y

WASHITA OIL, STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $20 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is this I am enabled to supply as artificial teeth, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $8 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city under the pretense that it was a superior article. Beware and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $22 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. se30

AMUSEMENTS.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,

and a

Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance

Every Night at the Melodeon.

MELODEON.

se13

LAKE & Co.'s

MAMMOTH CIRCUS,

The Model Exhibition of America for 1864.

THE SUPERB FORTY-HORSE TEAM

AND DOLPHIN CHARIOT!

constituting the most dashing and brilliant equipage ever attached to a traveling or stationary Exhibition. The gay and prancing steeds, magnificently caparisoned and driven by HENRY DERF, will precede the grand cortege into each place of exhibition. A full uniformed Band, under the direction of Professor HERMAN LUDWIG, will enliven the whole with the musical echoes with exquisite harmony.

A CHALLENGE OF

$10,000!

Deposited in the First National Bank of Owahaza, is thus widely promulgated, that we have

THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT,

THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES,

THE BEST EDUCATED MULES,

And, beyond any other establishment, the most brilliant

GALAXY OF STARS!

Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1864.

Location—Red Lion Lots.

Performances Day and Evening.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.

Admission.....25 cents

Children under ten years of age.....15 cents.

se15-12t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

166 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ly se9

CLOTHING.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Continued success of the new favorite,

A. W'KEE RANKIN,

who will appear on this occasion as Claude Melnotte.

THIS EVENING, will be presented Bulwer's beautiful play in five acts, entitled

The Lady of LYons; or, Love and Pride.

Song.....Fannie Burt.

Dance.....Miss Jennie.

To conclude with

The Phantom Breakfast.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Broadcloths, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glenaress Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. aug8-2m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. aug8

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents within a visit of Pittsburg made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,

my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

my 16

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines.

WM. SUMNER & Co.,

se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Agent for PLANER & LAWERS NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Persons can examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1864.

ARMY WAGONS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 9 o'clock, M., the 10th day of October, 1864, for the delivery of Army Wagons at Pittsburgh, Pa.

These wagons are to be made of seasoned timber, and built as per specifications, which can be seen in this office.

The bids must state how many wagons the bidder will deliver, and in what time.

Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to Lt. Col. C. ROSS, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bonds will be required of successful bidders, in half the amount of the contract, signed by two good and sufficient securities.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

Payment to be made on the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.

C. ROSS,

Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General.

se27-12t

DAVID CRAWFORD,

(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)

DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,

PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.

Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.

Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.

se22-1m

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., with

FRESH BEEF,

for six months, commencing October 1st, 1864, and ending March 31st, 1865, will be received by the undersigned until the 20th inst., at 12 m., when they will be opened.

The beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (necks and shoulders to be excluded). The days of issue, the probable quantity of beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. C. CHAFFEE,

se22-9t 1st Lieut. Ord. U. S. A.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing Bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of no te to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts *all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-2mdaw

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant

and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 249 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street), Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. Hoon & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil Works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au13-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.

au8-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " " "
50 " Pure Brandy
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine,
10 " Rich Cherry Brandy.
10 " Cherry
75 " Madera Wine.
10 " Claret Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au18-1m

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street.

au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 Hogsheads Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 Hogsheads Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
20,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

my18

6320. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 241 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. S. JONES.....O. S. JONES

GEORGE S. JONES & SON,

WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

jn1

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES and

TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZE'S,

No. 164 Smithfield street.

je22-e-o-d

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

ap22 R. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

PAPER RULER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS A&D PAINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh,

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

TO HELMOLD 98 Smithfield, near Fifth street, Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold se24-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 24 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 24½ PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

H.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se14-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A.D. REINEMAN, Prest.
JNO. E. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

au19:tf

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

263 Broadway.

Authorized Capital,..$2,000,000.
Cash Capital,.....1,000,000,

All paid in,

10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KORBE,
CHAS. DENNIS, JR.,
GEO. A. WICKS,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON

GEO. A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HUEL,
C. MILNOR FISHER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a No. York account. jy16-1aw1m

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS,

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,

5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,

au16:6m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, offer its services in the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Coupons, Certificates of Deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company, since its organization, is, it is hoped, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business confided to the new organization will receive the same prompt and careful attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer additional facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,
ROBERT S. HAYS,
THOMAS BELL,
THOS. WORTMAN,

ALEX. SPEER,
F. D. BAILEY,
ALEX. BRADLEY,
SAMUEL ELA,

WM. R. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,
WM. BELLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can pay $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 50 a year interest, payable semi-annually. Capitalists can invest in three years, or even switches into 7-3-10 per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to

HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

jy28

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.

au8-1y JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates

By JAMES O'CONNOR,

Office 55 Market street.

se7

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

EBBERT & PATTERSON,

At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, (One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

19 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se17

THE HEBON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

feb3-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Windrow Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID S. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 126 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se2 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERIES—

15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
20 " P. R. do.
75 " Cuba do.
200 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
175 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
150 bags Rio Coffee.
35 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
20 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

au20 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FOR SALE.

TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,

which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 8 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,

au13-tf Hanlon, Mercer county, Pa.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,500,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lazo, Willis Boothe, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. v. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,

jy14-1y 22 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

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JOHN WATT,
JOHN E. PARKE,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,
GEO. L. JONES,
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WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
Capt. J. L. RHODES,
WM. VANKIRK,
JAS. D. VERNER,
C. HANSON LOVE,
H. L. ALBRECKER.

se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Rook Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. ROSS, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,
C. G. HUSSEY,
HARVEY CHILDS,
CAPTAIN H. C. GRAY,
JOHN IRWIN, JR.,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,
se9-1y

JOHN D. McCORD,
Captain ADAM JACOBS,
R. B. STERLING,
Captain WM. DEAN,
R. L. McGREW,
ROBERT M. DAVIS.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

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JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES M. COOPER,
S. MARRAUGH,
CAPTAIN JAS. ROBB, JR.,
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

The subscriber will sell or exchange, for City Property, the COAL under the land of J. INMAN, three miles from the city, on the Noblestown road. se24-1w

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE.—A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well-papered rooms, and gas fixtures complete in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of

NEW BRIGHTON,

on the second bank, on a lot 150 by 700 feet.

The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with choice varieties of Grapes, Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery.

The property is within one minute of the Railroad station, about five minutes' walk and is in the midst of dwellings of a similar class.

Access by railroad from and to Pittsburgh by seven trains each day daily, at the moderate expense, by commutation ticket, of $22 per quarter. Possession immediately.

Further particulars upon application to

S. S. BRYAN,

se28 Broker and Insurance Agent.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The property of the late Col. Jas. Anderson, situated in the borough of Manchester, front

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 24, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6's of 1881	106¼	
U. S. 5-20's, coupon	103½	104
U. S. 5's, 10-40	98	98
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94½	
U. S. Compounds	197	
Monongahela Navigation	48	
Allegheny Valley R. R.	99½	100
Cleveland	106	
Connellsville	113¼	
Steubenville R. R.	12¼	
Allegheny & Manchester	60	
Exchange Bank	72¼	
Bank of Pittsburgh	69½	
Mercharts & Manufacturers Bank	50	
German Trust Bank	38	
2d National Bank	108	
Manchester Saving	48	
Allegheny Bank	68½	
Lumber	20	
Dalzell	10	
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	10½	
Columbia	8½	
Iron City	1¼	
Stella	¾	
Federal	¾	
Horse Neck	1½	
Flaxing & Blood	2½	
Eldorado	2½	
Cherry Run Central	1¾	
Phillips	3	
Oil Basin	12	
Bank of St. Louis	101	
Second National, St. Louis	100	
Gallery Reports	100	
National Go	30	
Rockham	12	
M ss	10	

SALES AT BOARD OF

Dalzell, at 10
Cherry Run, at 17¾

AFTER BOARD

U. S. '81, at ..... 101 Ex Coupons
U. S. 5-20's, at ..... 110 Flat

RATES OF LOCAL STOCKS.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 57 FOURTH ST

BANKS.

Par Val.	Latest sales.	Remarks.
50	Second National	
100	Third National	108
100	Fourth National	
50	Exchange	72¼
50	Citizens	71
50	Pittsburg	69½
50	Allegheny	68
50	Mechanics	57
50	Iron City	1¼
50	M. & M.	61

INSURANCE

50	Citizens	Div. June	$6.00
42	Western	" May	3.50
50	Monongahela	" "	3.00
50	Kaveas	90¾	4.00
50	Pittsburgh	94¾	" Aug. 4.00
25	Allegheny	27	" July 3.00
25	People's	60	" " 4.00

RAILROAD.

50	Pennsa. Central	73¾	
50	Fort Wayne	100	
50	Cleveland	106	
50	Connellsville	113¼	
50	Steubenville (no interest)	12¼	
50	Steubenville	12	
50	Charleroi	9	
50	Hempfield	7¾	
50	Ailog & Manch tor.	60	
50	Birmingham	97½	
50	Carmell	95	

GAS.

50	Pittsburgh	98¾	Div. July $2.50
25	Consumers	37½	" Aug. 1.00
25	Birmingham	37¼	June 0 ct.

OIL COMPANIES.

10	Lincoln	7¾	Div. Aug. 12 ⅞ ct.
10	North American	7¾	
10	Dalzell	10	Div. Sept. 1 ⅞ ct.
10	Allegheny and Phila.	10½	Div. Sept. 1 ⅞ ct.
50	Columbia	80	Div. Sept. 5 ⅞ ct.
5	Iron City	1¼	
2	Federal Neck	¾	
5	Stella	¾	
5	Federal	¾	
5	Phillips	¾	
5	Windy Creek	¾	
5	Flaxing	¾	
5	Story	2¼	
4	Flaxing & Blood farm	4 1-8	Div. Sept. 2 ⅞ ct.
10	Ormsbee	1¾	
10	Rynd farm	1¾	
10	Phenix	1¾	
	Phillips	2¾	
	Ohio Valley	1¾	
	Bonanza	1¾	
	Cherry Run Central	2¼	

MISCELLANOUS.

50	Pitts. & Steubenville Tpk.	11¼	
50	Monongahela ferry	70	Div. July $2.50

BONDS.

	Allegheny County	Coupons	Jan'y & July.
	Pittsburgh 6's	do	do do
	" 5's	do	do do
	Allegheny City 6's	do	do do
	" 5's	do	do do
	Alley's V. R. R. 7's	do	do do
	do 2d mortgage	do	April and Oct.
	Connellsville R.R. 6's	do	Feby and Aug.
	Pitts. Co. bounty 6's		
	Pitts. bounty 6's		

THURSDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

There is no abatement in the good news. It continues to pour in—beginning with Farragut, then Sherman, next a series of victories with Sheridan, and to-day from the Lieutenant General himself. These successes of our armies are having a wonderful effect on prices. They strike down the high premium on gold, and are thus reducing everything more to specie valuation. "The people will not buy when they can read all around them the indications of an improved financial condition. There is a limit in prices at which consumers will, to the utmost possible extent, reduce their consumption of commodities. And that limit has been already reached. Retail dealers in all parts of the country find their customers are buying a greatly reduced quantity of goods, and in consequence are refusing to buy their ordinary stocks. Thus the supply is practically increasing out of proportion to the demand, and prices naturally decline. These fluctuations are welcome to consumers generally, but they betide ruin to many a merchant."

Every sudden fall in gold unsettles business completely, and would ruin hundreds of speculators, but that in a short time something occurs to occasion a reaction. It is upon this rebound, says the Philadelphia *Press*, that so many of them have calculated with a confidence that makes them reckless as to danger. It cannot be complained that when the crash comes, as it certainly will, it the rash spirit of speculation is longer continued, it was without warning frequently and emphatically given. It would be better for the general community that prices would decline gradually, and that would be the case if events were permitted to take their natural course. The present inflation of prices is entirely unwarranted. We hear of stocks of sugar, molasses and provisions, being held for months past entirely on speculation. They have been bought up by a combination of capital that hopes, by creating a destitute scarcity, to realize at the advanced rates of gold enormous and exhorbitant profits. Even if it's complained that these necessaries of life are put at a figure almost beyond the reach of men in ordinary circumstances, it is replied that it is on account of the high premium on gold. In every case within our knowledge, whenever gold went up, the first holders never failed to put up the quotations for their goods. Undoubtedly, if they should bring down their rates, it would occasion serious losses to themselves. There is, therefore, a strong interest at work in keeping up the price of gold. The combination, however, cannot stand much longer.

—The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday says: There is no improvement to notice in the general trade of the city. Country buyers are still backward, and only to inquire to make large bids at any concession offered by sellers. Produce feels severely the fall in gold, which has already affected the price of farm produce in the most favorable sections. Farmers are for the moment determined not to sell, but this is of no consequence, as country traders are not disposed to take supplies at even the extreme decline. The usual result will be realized. After a little hesitation among producers, during which prices will surely fall at the seaboard, under declining gold, the crops will be marketed at lower prices, goods be bought at reduced rates, and nobody damaged but debtors, whose property fall in value. The universal expectation is of peace through military success, followed by speedy financial reconstruction. As legal tender notes approach gold, and they as steadily move up in that direction as the 2 months since end each other, prices of commodities must fall until they reach their level in the markets of the world. While this is going on, the fortunate people will find those who have most of improving legal tender money, and least of depreciating goods. Some banks having brokers' accounts decline carefully checking brokers' drafts against gold in hand, thus reuniess funds and standing in the same standard during transfer of merchants, who are not allowed to make their accounts "good" before the bank closes, as has long been the dangerous custom.

—Oil stocks in Philadelphia yesterday advanced, but transactions were few. Dennison sold at 12½; Dalzell at 10¼; Rock Oil at 4; Mechanicock at 67¼; Maple Shade at 17½, and Noble and Delaneter at 13.

—At Boston yesterday copper stocks were dull. Franklin closed at 45; Hancock at 106; Hancock at 58; Isle Royale at 15; Minnesota at 80; Pittsburgh at 85; Pittsburgh at 78; Quincy at 81; Rockland at 8; Superior at 5.

—The amount of National Bank currency issued by the Comptroller for the week ending September 24 is $1,784,100. Total to date, $50,388,000. The following National Banks have been established since September 10:

Union Bank of Weymouth, Mass.		$150,000
First National Bank, Jacksonville, Ill.		100,000
First National Bank, Joliet, Ill.		100,000
First National Bank, Leominster, Mas		100,000
Blackstone Bank, Boston, Mass.		500,000
Nation'l B'k of Redemption, Boston		500,000
First National B'k, Yarmouth, Mass.		350,000
First National B'k, Quincy, Mass.		150,000
Kendukeag Bank, Bangor, Me.		100,000
First National Bank, Oneida, N. Y.		125,000
First National Bank, Warren, Pa.		100,000
Total capital of National Banks.		2,586,700
Previously created		88,864,789
Total		$83,951,489

BANKS TO WHOSE CAPITAL ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE SINCE SEPTEMBER 10.

First National Bank of Altoona, Pa.	$50,000
First National Bank of Kittaning, Pa.	50,000
First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt.	100,000
First National Bank of Easton, Mass.	100,000
First National Bank of Salem, Ohio	25,000
First Bank of Lafayette, Ind.	202,500
First National Bank of Watertown, N. Y.	150,000
First National Bank of Westchester, Pa.	100,000
First National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y.	25,000
Total amount of capital	$86,618,289

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 29.

The market during the week was not very active. The decline in gold caused a similar movement. In regard to Cattle the receipts were liberal. The Eastern markets were dull and prices in New York declined $1 00 per hundred. This, as a matter of course, will affect the markets in the West. Upon the whole, the market at present is in a very unsettled state. Below will be found the operations that came under our notice. Hogs—While the receipts were large the sales in this market were very small, in fact they were barely worth reporting.

SHEEP—The sales were to a fair extent, and prices ruled about the same as last week. The market closed weak, and with a downward tendency.

The official account of the receipts were as follows:

	Last week.	This week
Cattle	5,393	5,547
Sheep	3,738	5,934
Mules	276	65
Hogs	8,876	7,330
Horses	107	310

SALES OF CATTLE, PER CWT.

J. H. Glass sold 40 head at $6 50
J. H. Glass " 16 " 6 00
J. H. Glass " 21 " 5 50
J. H. Glass " 68 " 5 60
J. H. Glass " 17 " 5 80
J. H. Glass " 22 " 5 50
W. Rice sold 91 head at $5.
W. Rice sold 84 head at $7.
W. Rice sold 62 head at $6.
W. Rice sold 53 head at $5 60.
Troverman & Marks sold 160 head at $3 20@$5 50.

Other sales were made at the same range of prices.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J. H. Glass bought 200 head at $6 50.
G. Hessen bought 204 head at $7.
G. Hessen bought 87 head at $6 50.
G. Hessen bought 140 head at $6 85.
G. Hessen bought 154 head at $7 60.
G. Hessen bought 198 head at $7.
G. Hessen bought 382 head at $7 25.
G. Hessen bought 90 head at $6 50.

Hogs—There was nothing done worthy of notice. The whole aggregate sales only amounted to a few hundred head, at prices varying from $7 50 to $9 50 per cwt. The description sold were small size.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29, 1864.

The receipts during the week were large, and the sales were as near our last week's quotations. Several large lots of Cattle were sold on private terms, to Eastern jobbers and Government dealers. They were driven over to the Central Yards for shipment East. The sales were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

B Cline sold 100 head at 5½@6¼ ct.
J Facks sold 88 head, 3@4.
Greenwald & Co sold 90 head, 3@6½.
Marks & Co sold 150 head, 3@5¾.
C Hutson sold 27 head, 5½@6¾.
O Tayer sold 25 head, 6@6¾.
Merrick & Doud sold 105 head, 5@7½.
Ulmer & Co sold 50 head, 5@6¾.
Myers & Bro sold 30 head, 6@7½.
J Ashbaugh sold 35 head, 3@6.
R Thebeaud 25 head, 6@6.
J Heid 20 head at ——.
M O Bishop sold 16 head at 4½.
S Portlet sold 19 head, 4½@6½.
N Gaul sold 22 head at 5@6.

SHEEP—Were in demand for good, and the sales amounted to about 600 head, to butchers, and jobbers, at from 5@7 per cwt. gross.

HOGS—Are scarce and held high. Sales of ptime and fat hogs at 12 to 14c per lb gross.

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864. }

Business, so far as sales are concerned, has been suspended for some days past. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers amounts to several dollars per ton, and one or the other must give way before transactions can be effected. The Cleveland *Tribune* announced a decline of $10 per ton in that market. This must be a mistake. The decline will not amount to anything like that figure. If such was the case our dealers would soon visit that market. We hope shortly to be able to give transactions, so that dealers can judge for themselves. In the meantime we don't make sales; our business is to report them. The stock of Iron in this market is not large. This fact will operate in favor of holders to a certain extent.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 30, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of Iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5c
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	5½
1¼ to 1½, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	5¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	6
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
½ to ⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10½
¾ inch	11½
½ inch	12½
⅜ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

1 to 2¼ inch	8c	¼ and 9-16 inch	9c
2¼ to 2¾	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
3 to 3¾ inch	9	5-16 inch	9¾
3¾ to 4 inch	9¼	5-16 inch	10
⅝ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	12

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	9¼	¼ inch	9¾
¾ and 1¼ inch	9½	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	¼ inch	9¾
¾ and ¼ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11¼
" 25 and 26	11¾
" 27	11¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	9
1¼ by ¾ and 1¼ by ½ inch	9½
1¼ by 3-16 and 1¼ inch	9¾
¾ by ¼ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	9 12½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	7/16 Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		

Casing Nails. Barrel.

8d	10 13	⅞ inch	11 88
9d	10 13	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 63
12d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 63
16d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.	10 63	Tobacco.	
6d	9 88	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 38
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

New York Oil Market.

September 28.

Oils have been inactive and depressed, closing decidedly in favor of buyers. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. Turner notices thus the heavy fall in gold and foreign exchange has affected all kinds, and there have been sales of Crude made at 56½c; Bonded Refined, 66c, and Free Refined 76c ₱ gallon. At the close the market is a shade firmer, and I have to quote Crude 56c; Refined, in bond, 67@67½c; and Refined, free, 76½@77c. There is an entire absence of speculative demand, and unless gold improves, with liberal receipts, we may expect still lower prices than have yet been reached. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1st:

	For week	Jan. 1.	Since Same time 1863.
Receipts Petrol'm, bbls.	15,407	538,240	509,573
Exports Petrol'm, bbls.	7,017	355,270	394,931
Exports Petroleum from Phila. since Jan. 1	——	129,436	110,230

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 27.

The market is generally heavy, especially for all qualities of leaf—the price of shipping grades having fallen of 2@4c ₱ lb, while for lugs, the price is nearly maintained. Sales 3 hhds green leaf $14@17 50; 10 do medium do $18 25@25; 1 good leaf $27, and do good medium manufacturing at $29 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 37 hhds rejected.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, } Friday, Sept. 30, 1864. }

Business yesterday was pretty much suspended. The Union Convention, for which preparations have been making for some time past, monopolized the attention of people generally, and the merchants in particular, if we are to form our opinions from the interest manifested on such occasions; most of the leading houses were closed. Besides, the weather was very unfavorable. The rain that set in early in the day continued without intermission, except occasionally it would come down a little harder; hence, all things combined tended to make yesterday one of the dullest days of the season. On the wharf the same dullness was apparent. Freights were scarce both ways. The Robert Moore, from Cincinnati, had a fair trip of flour and tobacco. The Julia will be found at the landing. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. The Kate Putnam was detained on account of the rain. She will depart for St. Louis this day. The Columbia is loading for St. Louis. She will have dispatch. The Starlight has the principle portion of her St. Louis freight on board. The following is all the information we could obtain:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. A few parcels changed hands for retail purposes at nominal rates. The market was too unsettled to give correct quotations.

BACON—The market has remained quite since the heavy sales we reported yesterday, and prices tends downward. We omit figures, as no decline was established.

GROCERIES—The market was just in that state that correct figures could not be obtained. Only a retail trade was transacted.

GRAIN—Buyers were not on hand. We did not learn of a single transaction. The figures just now could not be given correctly. We omit them. The receipts are on the increase. The market will soon open up. We notice a heavy decline in the markets East and West. In fact it looks as if the bottom was falling out.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Sept., 30, 1864. }

BUSINESS—There was nothing done yesterday independent of the general dullness that has ruled the market for some days. The Great Union Convention and the unfavorable state of the weather all tended to the same end, hence we have no sales to record. Towards evening, the news that Grant was marching on Richmond and had carried the outer fortifications was received. The feeling about this time was intensely loyal. Grant and the noble Army of the Potomac was all the rage. Nobody cared for oil or oil stocks. The country is in a fair way for being regenerated. We intend to have Petersburg and Richmond before the election, and if any other point is wanted, just name them. In regard to oil we have nothing to say. There were no transactions in Crude or Refined, and in the absence of sales it would be useless to attempt to give figures. There were no receipts worth naming. From New York our reports represent a better feeling in the market, without any change in prices. The principle enquiry was for Crude for exporting purposes.

TAR—Was steady, but prices were unchanged. The stock on hand is not large. The last sale we reported was at $7 75 for No 1.

NAPTHA—Was dull with more sellers than buyers. Prices were irregular and we omit them.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro	85	R D Cochran	208
Ashworth	30	I N Pennock	355
J Wilkins	66	Warrings	76
J Gillespie	216		
Total			1,466

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe, Bro & Co, 393 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

J Reed, jr., & Co, 37 barrels engine oil for R R.

Hill & Co, 53 barrels tar for New York.

Lneeco Co, 55 barrels tar for Philadelphia.

Lneeco Co, 102 barrels benzine for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864. }

With a moderate trade, we have but few changes to note. Some staple goods manifest a downward tendency, but holders have no disposition to force sales. Among these articles mentioned in our list to-day we do not notice a single advance.

Acid Acetic	55	to	60	lb.
" Citric	1 75	to	1 85	"
" Oxalic	65	to	70	"
" Tartaric	1 80	to	1 90	"
Alcohol 98 0-0	3 70	to	3 75	gal.
" 94 "	3 75	to	3 80	"
Aloes, Cape	50	to	60	lb.
" Socotrine	1 25	to	1 50	"
Ammonia Carb	43	to	46	"
" Aqua ff	14	to	17	"
Annotta	60	to	65	"
Ashes, Pot	12	to	14	"
" Pearl	15	to	16	"
" Soda	7	to	7¾	"
Balsam Copaiba	1 60	to	1 65	"
Bay Rum	2 25	to	2 50	gal.
Bark Cantharides, Red	3 10	to	3 40	lb.
" " Pale	75	to	90	"
" " Common	50	to	60	"
Black Lead, American	4	to	6	"
" " German	9	to	11	"
" " E. I	15	to	17	"
Blue Mass U. S. P	1 20	to	1 25	"
Blue Vitriol	22	to	24	"
Borax, Refined	52	to	54	"
Brimstone Roll	11½	to	8½	"
" Flor Sulphur	11½	to	12	"
Calomel, American	2 55	to	2 60	"
" English	2 95	to	3 00	"
Camphor Refined	2 65	to	2 70	"
Cantharides	2 85	to	2 85	"
Cassia in Mats	87	to	90	"
Chamomiles, German	90	to	1 00	"
" Roman	4 50	to	5 00	"
Chloroform	2 95	to	3 00	"
Cloves	65	to	70	"
Cochineal	2 50	to	2 50	"
Concentrated Lye	12 75	to	13 75	case
Copperas	8 00	to	9 00	bbl
Cream Tartar	89	to	98	lb.
Cubebs	1 15	to	1 20	"
Cudbear	40	to	68	"
Emery Emg	16	to	18	"
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	75	to	80	"
" Sulphuric	1 20	to	1 25	"
Extract Logwood	20	to	21	"
" Liquorice Calabria	60	to	60	"
" " Italian	63	to	65	"
" Liquorice Sicily	28	to	32	"
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6¼	"
Galls Aleppo	1 20	to	1 25	"
Gin Aniseed	73	to	78	"
" White	90	to	98	"
" Myrrh, Turkey	75	to	85	"
" Sheriff	1 25	to	1 50	"
" Tragacanth sorts	65	to	70	"
" " Flake	1 20	to	1 30	"
Hoffman's Anodyne	85	to	90	"
Indigo Bengalia	2 10	to	2 20	"
" Spanish float	2 10	to	2 30	"
Iodine Resublimed	10 00	to	10 25	"
Juniper Berries	10	to	12	"
Lycopodium Chippedt	4	to	5	"
Mace	1 90	to	1 95	"
Madder	22	to	24	"
Magnesia Calcined	1 00	to	1 75	"
" Carbonate	60	to	65	"
Manna S F	1 75	to	1 80	"
Morphia, Sulph	11 75	to	12 00	₱ oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1	2 30	to	2 30	lb.
Oil Bergamot	8 00	to	9 00	"
" Castor	3 80	to	4 20	gall
" Cinnamon	8 50	to	8 75	lb
" Cloves	7 00	to	8 00	"
" Lemon	7 00	to	8 50	₱ lb
" Lard City	1 75	to	1 85	gall
" Cincinnati	1 70	to	1 90	"
" Linseed, boiled	1 55	to	1 60	"
" Neatsfoot	1 25	to	1 35	"
" Olive	4 00	to	5 00	"
" Juniper	2 25	to	10 00	₱ do
" Pints	6 00	to	9 00	"
" Origanum	1 75	to	3 50	"
" Peppermint	6 50	to	7 50	"
" Rosemary	4 50	to	5 00	"
" Sassafras	1 60	to	1 65	"
" Sperm gentine	3 00	to	3 25	gall
" Tanners	1 70	to	1 75	"
" Wintergreen	1 87	to	1 97	"
" " Wintergreen	6 75	to	7 50	lb.
Opium, Turkey	18 75	to	19 00	"
Pepper, Black	53	to	55	"
Pepper African Cayenne	73	to	78	"
Phosphorus	2 50	to	2 50	"
Plaster Paris, calcined	4 75	to	5 00	bbl.
Potass Bi Carbonate	38	to	40	lb.
" Chlorate	1 00	to	1 15	"
" Iodide	7 50	to	7 75	"
" Prussiate Yellow	88	to	95	"
" " Red	1 00	to	1 15	"
Precipitate Red	2 90	to	3 00	"
" White	3 70	to	3 75	"
Putty	2½	to	3½	"
Quinine Sulph	3 90	to	4 00	oz.
Rosin (bbl or 280 lbs)	44 00	to	46 00	bbl.
Root Gentian	28	to	30	lb.
" Ginger, E. I	48	to	50	"
" " Jamaica	70	to	75	"
" Ipecac, Pow'd	7 50	to	7 75	"
" Jalap	4 20	to	4 40	"
" Liquorice	28	to	30	"
" Rhubarb, E. I	4 00	to	4 25	"
" Sar-aparilla Hond	70	to	75	"
" Senega	1 10	to	1 40	"
" Valerian, English	55	to	60	"
" " German	35	to	40	"
Sal Ammoniac	35	to	40	"
" Epsom	6¾	to	7	"
" Soda	7	to	7¾	"
Seed, Anise	42	to	45	"
" Canary	8 00	to	8 50	bus.
" Cardamon	4 25	to	5 00	lb.
" Hemp	4 50	to	5 00	bus.
" Mustard	25	to	30	lb.
Senna, Alex	40	to	45	"
" E. I	30	to	35	"
Soda Bi. Carb	11	to	12	"
Soda Caustic	16	to	16½	"
Soap Castile	31	to	34	"
" White	46	to	48	"
Starch	9½	to	10½	"
Sugar Lead, white	65	to	70	"
Sumac, Sicily	11	to	12	"
"	45	to	48	oz.
Terra Japonica	16½	to	17¾	lb
Turpentine Spts	3 50	to	3 70	gall.
Thymol	3 50	to	3 75	"
Varnish, Copal	3 50	to	7 00	gall.
" Japan	1 75	to	2 50	"
" Damar	3 75	to	7 50	"
Venitian Red	2½	to	7¼	lb.
White Lead Pure	20	to	21	"
" Fancy B'ds	9¾	to	18	"
White " Dry	20	to	21	"
Red " Dry	20	to	21	"
Whiting	4	to	4¾	"
Litharge	20	to	21	"
Zinc, Carbonate	13	to	14	"
" in Oil	14	to	15	"
" French	17	to	18	"

Philadelphia Fish Market.

September 28.

Fish continue dull and neglected, and to effect sales of Mackerel lower prices would be taken if buyers could be found, but there is nothing doing, and store rates are nominally $24@28 for 1s, $19@19½ for 2s, and $14@15 ₱ bbl for medium and large 3s. No Pickled Herring here. Dry Cod are selling in a small way at 9c ₱ lb. No sales of Salmon or Thad.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland R. R.—Jas. McLindsay, 99 bbls sand; Park & Bro, 196 bbls groceries; Singer & Co, 180 bbls groceries; Dorrington & Co, 351 bgs shorts; H H Collins, 70 bbls cement; Potter, Aiken & Shepherd, 61 bxs cheese; J B Caufield, 45 do do; F Van Gardner, 30 do do; C C Balsley, 9 do do; Shomaker & Co, 100 bbls flour; J R Nodes, 119 bgs barley; J Heath, 1 car lumber; Wood, M & Co, 7 cars iron; Thos M Howe, 55 pkgs capper; R Dalzell, 12 bxs cheese.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—J Rhodes, 200 bgs barley, 2 cars do; Forson & Co, 200 bgs wheat; Dorrington & Co, 100 bgs oats; W McNulty & Co, 2 bbls glassware; J M Mullin, 195 sks barley; Fisher & Bro, 136 bbls; Godfrey & Clarke, 30 sks rags; W McCullough, 297 bdls paper; J Cuthbert, 1 car tile; D Wallace, 170 bgs corn; J S Ligett, 1 car wheat.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; J Hill, 14 sacks oats; Petrona Oil Co, 5 bbls oil and 1 box; J W Logan, 60 bush oats; G Thompson, 3 rolls leather and 1 bag tails.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

PER ROBERT MOORE—Clarke & Co, 570 sacks wheat, 17 do feathers, 222 barrels flour, 9 barrels bristles; S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 147 barrels flour; McKown & Linhart, 670 do; E H Myers & Co., 125 do; Owner, 13 cases tobacco; R H Klug, 9 sks feathers; Whitmer & Wolf, 20 pkgs; J W Noble, 5 do.

Heavy Decline in Prices in Chicago.

September 28.

Rarely, if ever before in the history of this market, has such a complete break-down in prices taken place as occurred during the week ending yesterday. The success of our armies in the field, the demand abroad for United States bonds, and the increased confidence of the people in the ability of the Government to subdue the rebellion—all have operated to bring down gold from its fictitious quotations which have ruled for several months past, and produce and almost every marketable article followed.

Of course, in such a time, when the rage for speculation has permeated nearly all classes of the community, much financial distress must ensue; but, notwithstanding all this, there is a better feeling among the people—a more hopeful and satisfactory view of the general affairs of the country, which cannot but work beneficially for all.

The following table shows the decline in the leading articles of trade and commerce:

DECLINE ON THE WEEK.

Flour, per bbl	$2 00
Wheat, per bushel	35@40c
Corn, per bushel	6@9 c
Oats, per bushel	1@3 1c
Rye, per bushel	20@22c
Barley, per bushel	30@ c
Butter, per lb	5@8c
High wines, per gallon	4@5 5c
Timothy Seed, per bushel	50@75c
Sugars, fair to prime	9@11c
Coffee, per lb	3½@9c
Black Tea, per lb	10@15c
Hyson, per lb	50@60c
Whitefish, per half brl	25@ c
Trout, per half brl	50@ c
Potatoes, per bu	10@ c
Dried Apples, per lb	5@6 1c
Wool, per lb	5@ 1c
Tallow, per lb	2@2½c
Hides, per lb	2½@ 3c
Pig Iron, per ton	$10.00
Tin, per lb	5@ c
Zinc, per lb	3@ c
Lead, per lb	2½@